

## THE LITTLE BOAT.

Dumpy, stumpy and old,  
The funniest little boat,  
With a wooden hull and a flattened keel,  
Ever won a little boat,  
Within the children's room,  
The widest of the widest,  
Still smiling with misty eyes,  
On a little boat in her hands.

Carefully laid away,  
With a mother's yearning care,  
Are toys with which the child played,  
The clothes they used to wear;  
With loving, longing heart,  
Her gaze is back to the past,  
As she sits in the little boat,  
From the stillness of the past.

She sees a little boy  
Thrust out a chubby foot,  
And hears his happy laugh and shout,  
At sight of his first boat;  
And, treading down the road,  
Stumbling grass and leaves and roots,  
She sees again the little boat,  
Of the little man in boots.

A conqueror of the day,  
He made the boat his ring;  
And the schoolyard and the school,  
The boy in boots was King.

O, the stillness of the room  
Where the children used to play!  
O, the silence of the empty house  
Since the children went away!  
And is this the mother's life—  
The memories her heart doth hold?  
To bear, and love, and care is told  
In a single broken toy.

A flower pressed to keep  
All faded still the faded leaf,  
Of one who fell asleep.

## ABSENCE.

The April sunshine, soft and fair,  
Touches the meadows cheerily;  
And violet buds are just in air;  
But over through the bright spring hours,  
The sunshine and the opening flowers,  
My spirit hovers o'er a dear old friend,  
And I am far from love's dear old friend.

The day wears on, the evening lone  
Comes up across the misty sea;  
I watch the stars as one by one  
They glimmer in the sky as wet;  
My heart is filled with vague regret,  
Haunting it like a sad refrain;  
I cannot still the leded leaf,  
Thinking, beloved, of thee!

The twilight deepens; brooding sleep  
Shadows the green earth tenderly;  
The house lies hushed in slumber deep;  
The peace of Heaven seems strangely near;  
And soft upon my troubled breast  
Comes down a blessed sense of rest,  
Praying, beloved, for thee!

## NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The House committee on appropriations has agreed to appropriate \$100,000 for the continuance of Hayden's surveys, and \$31,000 for those of Powell.

Byron's popularity appears to be still great in Italy. Two translations of "Child Harold" have appeared at Florence within the last few months.

The emperor of China has commanded a collection of Chinese poems from the earliest times to be made. The collection will be published in 200 volumes. The emperor possesses a library of more than 400,000 volumes.

Martin O. Walker, an eccentric old man who lately died in Chicago, placed all his property, valued at \$1,000,000, in the hands of four trustees, and they have absolute power over its control.

Two promising additions to the stage are Miss Daryon, who recently read in New York, and gained high praise for her tragic power, and Miss Kate Field, authoress, lecturer and traveler, who is said to contemplate an early debut.

Mr. Wilkie Collins made another appeal for assistance for Mr. Bell, the elocutionist, whose illness continues, and whose destitute condition is attributable to the fact that the proceeds of his readings have been largely devoted to charitable objects.

Mary Waldron, of Dubuque, Iowa, had long been afflicted with a cancer in the mouth. She obtained some water lately from the miraculous spring at Lourdes, in France, and it is said that she has since been recovering rapidly.

Seth Green's grayling spawn at the Caledonia trout ponds are hatching satisfactorily, and probably in a few years the grayling will be as well known in our cold waters as the trout. It is believed that they will increase twice as rapidly as the trout, being much harder.

Miss Carroll's claim for remuneration for planning the Tennessee campaign has suddenly found an adversary in one Charles M. Scott, of St. Louis, who writes to the Tribune, that he himself was really the inventor of that brilliant maneuver. All the unrecognized and untitled strategists now appear since the war is over.

Among the appointments this year at West Point four were of African descent. One from Massachusetts being nearly white, another from South Carolina being conspicuously black, while the other two were of intermediate color. All of the latter were rejected at the late examination. Cadet Smith, colored, of the second year's class, is still so badly stricken.

The Philadelphia Star says that Carl Benedetti lately appeared at the clinic of the Jefferson Medical College, and gave some of his feats before some of the most eminent surgeons of the city. He swallowed a sword blade twenty-two inches long and followed this by a saber measuring twenty-nine inches in length, both of which were run down the esophagus into the stomach and thence apparently three inches beyond to a point near the umbilicus.

A strange accident occurred in Montgomery county, Virginia, lately. Mr. Thomas Wilson loaded a cigar with what he thought a small charge of powder and handed it to Mr. S. P. Carr, with instructions to give it to an idiot negro, with a view of having some "fun" at his expense. Mr. J. O. Long playfully snatched the cigar from Mr. Carr and lighted it, when it instantly exploded, tearing out three of his teeth, terribly mutilating his mouth, and putting out the right eye of Mr. Carr, who was standing in front of him.

A Pittsburgh paper says that the man Bruce, who went insane and was sent to Dixmont hospital, on account of the refusal of the Christianian girl who traveled with Barnum's circus last year, and who put in the winter at Burdell's museum, in this city, is out again, and cured of his insanity. He was not cured of his love for the girl, however; for he learned of her whereabouts a few weeks ago, which was in the interior of New York state, and thither he went. He again proposed, and was this time accepted.

From the report of Henry G. Crowell, of Boston, who visited New Orleans as a commissioner relative to the disposition of the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in the Southwest, it will be seen that the calamity "is one of the greatest that has occurred since the storm, or flood on this continent during the coming century." Mr. Crowell draws a graphic picture of the flood, and states that further aid must be afforded, else there will be a terrible amount of suffering, if not starvation.

Louisiana is mining salt. The work began on Avery's Island since the war, where 99.32-100 percent of chloride of sodium is produced by repeated analyses. The quantity

is unlimitable. The first attempt failed, the second sank a shaft 50 feet through solid salt, and ran galleries 50 feet one way and 150 feet another, through pure crystal the whole distance. The capacity of the present works is 100 tons daily, or 300,000 sacks per annum, while 1,000,000 were imported at New Orleans, Galveston and smaller ports. The cost of mining and crushing is \$1.75 per ton; transportation from New Iberia to New Orleans \$2 per ton, and incidentals \$1.50, 50 cents more—\$4 in all, against \$4.25 for Turk's Island.

A United States government service detective arrived lately in Philadelphia with a warrant from Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania, for Levi Saunders, a wealthy farmer and cattle dealer at Waynesborough, Franklin county, Penn., charged with extensive forgeries on the Franklin county bank, at Chambersburg. The officers tracked him from that city to the suspension bridge, Niagara Falls, and found him boarding the Canada side, under the name of Jarvis Stevens. The postmasters on the American side enticed him across to get a letter, and he was arrested as he was stepping off the Grand Trunk cars.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

GRANT'S VIEWS ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—THE TIME COME FOR RESTORATION—HE WOULD DO IT—HIS BEST DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Jones has obtained permission of President Grant to publish the following memorandum presented by the latter, expressing his views on the financial question: "I believe it," says the president, "a high and plain duty to return to the people a specie currency, as early as practicable, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting national prosperity. I believe that the time has come when this can be done, or at least begun with less embarrassment to every branch of industry than at any future time, after resort has been had to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unreal prosperity and speculation on a basis of change throughout the commercial world. The particular mode selected to bring about the restoration of a specie standard is not of so much consequence as that some adequate plan be devised and a time fixed when currency shall be exchangeable for coin at par, and the plan be adopted and rigidly adhered to. It is not probable that any legislation suggested by me would prove acceptable to both branches of congress, and indeed a full discussion might shake my own faith in the details of any plan I might propose. I will, however, venture to state the great features of an action which seems to me advisable and the financial platform on which I would stand, and any departure from which would be in a spirit of concession and harmony with the people, and not of capitulation. First, I would like to see the legal tender clause, so-called, repealed, the repeal to take effect at a future time, say July 1, 1875. This would cause all contracts made after that date for wages, sales, etc., to be estimated in coin. It would correct our no. 10 of value. The specie dollars would be the only dollar known as a measure of equivalents. When debts afterwards contracted were paid in currency, instead of calling a paper dollar a dollar and quoting gold at so much premium, we would think and speak of paper as at a discount.

This alone would aid greatly in bringing the currency nearer together at par. Second, I would like to see a provision that at a fixed day, say July 1, 1876, the currency issued by the United States should be redeemed in coin by presentation to any assistant treasurer, and that all currency so redeemed should be canceled and never re-issued. To effect this it would be necessary to authorize the issue of bonds payable in gold, bearing such interest as would command par in gold, to be put out by the treasury in such sums as should from time to time be needed for the purpose of redemption. Such work, judgment, and less hardship to the debtor interest, than is likely to come from putting off the day of final reckoning. It must be borne in mind that the creditor interest had its day of disadvantage also when our present financial system was brought into being, the supreme needs of the nation. I would further provide that from and after the date fixed for redemption, no bills, whether of the national banks or of the United States, returned to the treasury to be exchanged for new bills should be replaced by bills of less denomination than ten dollars, and that in one year after redemption all bills of less than five dollars should be withdrawn from circulation, and in two years all bills of less than ten dollars should be withdrawn. The advantage of this would be to strengthen the new currency against a line of depreciation resulting from war, a failure of the crops, or any other cause, by keeping always in the hands of the people a large supply of the precious metals with all smaller transactions conducted in coin. Many millions of it would be kept.

IN CONSTANT USE, and of course prevented from leaving the country. Undoubtedly a poorer currency will always drive the better out of circulation. With paper a legal tender and at a discount, gold and silver become articles of merchandise as much as wheat or cotton. The farmer will sell the best of his produce for it, and it will be the best of his money. It can be used in small bills in circulation, there is no use for coin except to keep it in the vaults of banks to redeem the circulation. During a period of great speculation and apparent prosperity there is little demand for coin and then it comes to be the case that the farmer has made to earn something, which it cannot do while lying idle. Gold, like everything else, when not needed, becomes a surplus, and like every surplus seeks a market where it can find one. By giving active employment to coin, however, its presence seems to be secured and panics and depressions, which have occurred periodically in times of nominal specie payments, if they could be wholly prevented, can at least be greatly mitigated. Indeed, I question whether it could have been so necessary to depart from a standard of specie in the trying days which gave birth to the first legal tender act, had the country taken the ground of no small bills as early as 1850. Again I would provide an outlet of revenue over the current expenditures. It would do so by rigid economy and taxation where taxation can be best borne. Increased revenue would work a constant reduction of the debt and interest, and would promote coin to meet the demands on the treasury for the redemption of the notes, thereby diminishing the amount of banks needed for that purpose. All taxes, after redemption begins, should be paid in coin or United States notes. This would force redemption on the national banks. With measures like these, or measures which would work out such results, I see no danger in authorizing free banking without limit.

The London Times keeps ten correspondents in Paris, and has concluded an arrangement with the International Telegraphic Company, in virtue of which it will be henceforward entitled to the exclusive use of a wire between Paris and Printing House Square, in return for an annual payment of \$3,500.

## THE TURF.

CAMBRIDGE CITY RACES. THE LAST DAY—BAD WEATHER AND A BAD TRACK—THREE RACES, NEVERTHELESS.

[By telegraph to the Sentinel.] CAMBRIDGE CITY, Indiana, June 5.—A terrible rain storm 16-day did no good for the races, after the running race, which came first, and was very pretty. The rain poured down almost incessantly till the close, and the crowd was somewhat disappointed at not seeing Red Cloud trot, as he was here and ready to trot for a purse, if one had been offered. The race for which he was entered wanted one to fill, and the other two horses signified a willingness to go. The judges made several very bad blunders in starting two of the races, which caused considerable dissatisfaction among the pool buyers. The association, however, did not mind the blunders. The first was the running race, free for all. Nellie Grimsall was the great favorite in the pools, Survey being second; the field brought prices that varied as certain buyers came near the sale, and it was evident that the field had many fans. In the start Nellie had a slight advantage. But at the quarter Wargis came along side and the position was held as a dead lock to half way home on the quarter struck when Wargis, by a hard struggle, took the lead in 1:45 by a half length. Lightfoot flew the track and threw his rider, but did small damage. Time, 1:45. Second heat—nothing was changed. Wargis took the heat very nearly, Nellie was first in the pools against the field. Considerable betting on the outside of the pool box was indulged in, and the heat was considered as certain for Nellie. The third heat was held a small percent, the best of the start, but all well up. He held the position to the judges' stand. At the quarter pull Nellie fell behind the field, but by magnificent work came home and two lengths behind Wargis who won the heat and race in 1:46.

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST RACE. Running—Free for all, \$400 purse. First premium \$225; second premium \$125; third premium \$50. S. B. Probasco, Lebanon, O., ch. c. Bonny Lightfoot, distanced. T. Price, Canal Dover, O., s. h. Daisy Dean, distanced. W. J. Freeman, Columbus, O., s. m. Mollie Cad, drawn. James Murphy, Springfield, Ohio, b. g. Wargis, 3.4. Ira Dilley, Macon, Ill., b. c. Exchequer 3.4. T. J. Megibben, Cynthiana, Ky., s. m. Kate Lays, drawn. H. C. McGee, Cynthiana, Ky., s. m. Nellie Grimsall, 2.2. J. J. Merrill, Louisville, Ky., b. c. Purvey, 4.3. Time 1:45 1/4. The second race was a pace for all. Sleepy George was the favorite. Charlie Evans, second, with the field more than a race against him. Seven horses started with Hoosier Tom to the front. Sleepy George gave him a chase race to the quarter pole, when he went by him and held the position to the home stretch, when Crazy Sam became his only opponent, a neck behind, and home in 2:24. Second heat—Sleepy George was the favorite. It was raining very hard and the track quite muddy. Samuel held the stone but broke badly at the quarter pole when George went to the front. Samuel followed closely on Tom. They were side by side and came home almost in position. George first, and Sam second, time 2:25. Third heat: In this heat the pools were unchanged. The start was made misunderstandingly, and a number of the horses had the signal to go, while others did not so see it. The consequence was a slow heat through the mud, and a great deal of quabbling at the stand. No time was taken, but the money was awarded as shown in the last heat.

SUMMARY. Second race, pace, free for all, \$400 purse. First, \$225; second, \$125; third \$50. Entries, W. B. Stephens' Elton, Ohio, r. g. Crazy Sam 5, 2; S. S. Hephard, New Madison, Ohio, Billy Poppin, drawn; James Wilson, Rushville, Ind., r. g. Charlie Evans 4, 5; A. Hoover, b. m. Maria Scott 7, 6; Hugh McKelhan, Wabash, Ind., b. g. Hoosier Tom 2, 4, 3; G. H. Smith, Cynthiana, Ohio, b. g. Hoosier Dick 1, 1; W. B. Percival, Logansport, Ind., b. g. Hoosier Dick, 6, 7; R. M. Anderson, Nashville, Tenn., g. r. 3, 2, 2. Time 2:24 3/4. The third and last race was a 2:50 trot with only four horses to start. Iowa was the favorite, selling at odds of 3 to 1 with Jenny Strike, then Jeff the coast road, in the midst of a terrible beating rain, which continued throughout the heat so hard as to almost hide the horses. At the quarter the Maid was almost three lengths ahead and held the position to the home stretch, when Fishhook came and took the lead, and broke when he took the heat, in 2:45. Fairy Queen was distanced for foul driving. Second heat: In this heat the Maid and Fishhook were in the pools. The track was a mass of mud. Fishhook took the start and held it home in 2:39 1/4. The Maid second and Fairy third. This heat, no pools. The trotting was by no means as good as on previous races. The horses got off without a start and went round the track at about a four minute gait which completely wore the Maid out.

SUMMARY. Third race, Trot for horses that never beat 2:50; 1st, 1600; 2nd, 800; 3rd, 400. Entries—J. A. Gosnell, LaPorte, Ind., g. m. White Rose; Dr. George Hyde, Indianapolis, Ind., b. m. Fairy Queen, distanced; Hare & Worman, Indianapolis, Ind., b. g. Jim Fish, 1, 1; H. C. McGee, Cynthiana, Ky., b. m. Hoosier Dick, 2, 4; G. J. Fuller, Rushville, Tenn., g. r. Transford; Gilbert Loveland, Lewisville, Ind., g. r. L. V. Caldwell, drawn; D. P. Shawhawk, Fairmount, Ind., s. m. Fanny Bixby, 3, 3, 3. N. Smith, Iowa, Maid, 2, 2, 2. Time, 2:45 2/22 3/4, 3:05.

## SPIRIT OF WINE.

LICENSE LITIGATION IN EVANSVILLE—RUDENESS TOWARDS THE WOMEN—ALMOST A WAR. As in this city, the ladies of Evansville have been in attendance at the Commissioners Court this week in order to resist the illegal granting of licenses. The contest has been very sharp, both the law and facts undergoing the closest scrutiny. An incident causing some excitement occurred as the women left the court room on Friday. The Herald describes it: The audience, which had by this time increased to a large number, and the ladies of the court room, and a great portion of them mostly saloon keepers, and their patrons stationed themselves along the aisle from the court house to the side-walk, through which it was supposed the leaders and their counsel would have to pass. Judge Robinson was the first one to run the gauntlet, and his appearance was greeted with biases and scoffs, some of the participants going so far as to push him rudely from one side to the other. Messrs. Hornbrook and Ighart were served the same way. Then the ladies prepared to make their exit, not, however, without trepidation, as the noisy buzz and clamor of the mob in the yard could be heard. As they descended the stairs, led by the Rev. Mr. Webb, of Ingles street church, they saw the men, and, desiring to escape

them, they turned to make their exit through the side door opening on to Main street. It was here that August 1873, a woman, by some peculiar and unaccountable line of circumstances, has been awarded the responsible position of deputy county auditor, showed himself. He saw the movement the ladies were about to make, and hurriedly running to the door, Major Robinson and Judge Warren, who were seated around this way. The ladies blanched and faltered, and dared not venture out into that yelling, hissing, scoffing mob, when suddenly our gallant sheriff, Ad. Pfafflin, and cried out that he would see that these ladies were not hurt. Drawing his billy, he jumped into the street and cried out, "Stand back or some body will be hurt." The mob stopped—did not a man moved. Held by the power of one man's bravery, this select assembly of transplanted American citizens, who, a few moments ago, had, with unparalleled boldness, dared to assault a feeble, grey haired man, and who, as a result, were prepared to assault the ladies, who now stood by their protector, stood speechless. In an instant the deputies of the sheriff had rallied to their chief, and under the protection of the corps, the ladies walked down Main street and dispersed to their homes. The prompt, decisive and manly action of Sheriff Pfafflin has made for him a host of friends, and increased his popularity a hundred fold.

The Journal's version is similar: When the court adjourned, and the people left the court house, a number of excited men gathered on the walk in front of the Third street entrance, and, as each of the attorneys for the remonstrants passed out, three or four raised a derisive shout. Some of them were noisy and boisterous, and jeered at the crowd of the crowd started toward them, they were accompanied by their wives, one voice calling out, "There go the crusaders! Where are your gun boots?" When the main body of the ladies, about twenty in number, came down stairs, they were advised by the gentlemen who were with them to leave by the Main street door. As they moved in that direction, Deputy Auditor Barnes appeared on the Third street steps of the court house, and indicated by gestures that the ladies were going out the other way. As soon as this was understood a portion of the crowd started toward Main street, some of them, with those who were already on that street, raising shouts. Sheriff Pfafflin, who was on the Main street porch, ran out in the street, made in hand, and commanded order, and the advancing crowd stopped short. The sheriff ordered the women who shouted, but it was impossible to identify them. The sheriff then announced, in a loud voice, that he should enforce order, and would arrest the first person who disturbed the peace, saying: "The law shall be observed, be it right or wrong, and women shall be respected while I am sheriff."

FARM PRODUCTS. THE GROWING CROPS. INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—The National Crop Reporter will publish, to-morrow, information in relation to the growing crops, of which the following is a synopsis: The area sown in wheat last season, in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin is estimated in round numbers at 13,500,000 acres. The reports of correspondents make the increase in those states the present crop year 1,367,753 acres, or a total of 14,867,753 acres. The yield of a good average season approximates in the states mentioned 13 1/2 bushels per acre. At this rate the yield in those states at harvest will be a fraction less than 200,000,000 bushels. The present condition of the growing wheat being a full average, the probability of a harvest approximating the amount mentioned is good. The area seeded in oats in the same states in 1873 is placed at 4,527,000 acres. The increase this year is estimated at 150,000 acres, or a total of 5,527,000 acres. At an average yield, say about 33 1/2 bushels per acre, the total crop at harvest in those states will approximate 180,000,000 bushels. Report received, dated June 1, indicate the appearance of such bugs as grasshoppers, locusts, etc., in the states north of the Ohio river, from and including Central Kansas to Western Pennsylvania. Their appearance has been generally marked by the more or less entire destruction of the tops of the growing crop. With the presence of such bugs is not noted large numbers, in scattered localities all through the West, comparatively little damage has, as yet, been reported.

## HORRIBLE MURDER IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

A MAN SHOTS HIS WIFE AND CHILD—THE CHILD DIED INSTANTLY—LITTLE HOPE FOR THE MOTHER—THE MURDERER COMMITTED SUICIDE. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 6.—John McDermott, a saloon keeper of this city, said to be under the influence of liquor most of the time, committed a horrible murder at 6 o'clock this evening. He has been in the habit of abusing his wife, who, it is said, was equally abusive to him. She left him and had applied for a divorce. The trial was for next Monday. McDermott, however, at his mother-in-law's residence where his wife was, asking her to come back and live with him, which she agreed to do on Monday. He left the house and returned in 10 minutes with a large navy revolver and found Mrs. McDermott, who was nursing her baby. He raised the weapon and deliberately fired at her. The ball struck the baby in the forehead, passing clear through its head and lodging in the right breast of its mother, producing a probably fatal wound. He then placed the revolver to his head and blew his own brains out. The baby died instantly. But little hopes are entertained for the recovery of its mother.

## THE OREGON ELECTION.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY AFTER ALL. SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Glover for governor of Oregon, beats Talman by about 400. The friends of Williams, for congress, still hope he is elected. The vote is very close.

## THE NEW CABLE.

THE PARADY LAYS HER CABLE. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 8.—The steamer Faraday has successfully laid all her cable and buoyed it off Jaffrey's Ledge. There are no tidings yet of the cable steamer Ambassador.

## LATER.

A dispatch from London states that the steamer Ambassador with the Rye Beach and of the cable did not leave England until June 2, and will arrive here on the 12th inst. The Faraday will remain until the Ambassador arrives, after which she will proceed to lay the cable remaining on board between Halifax and Newfoundland and then return to England to load again to lay the cable between Ireland and Halifax.

## A LETTER FROM ROME, speaking of the Vatican,

says a curious fact to make record of is that one frequently hears the United States praised for liberal treatment of Catholics, both now and, with few exceptions, in the whole course of history. The only serious offense charged against the United States is

that we will still persist in maintaining those dreadful public schools, which makes it less and less hopeful for Jesuits to find in that vast country ground for the propagation of the doctrines of the syllabus and papal infallibility. The president's statement that the Catholic church lost in Europe in the past two centuries has been more than made up by what it has gained in the new world. The first steps have been taken and before long the beneficent influence of the church upon the name of Christianity and Catholicism. The examination of his title to the office of the pope, engaged the attention of the doctors of the canon law. The claim is founded upon the great act, little less than that of inspiration by which Christopher enlarged the boundaries of the christian world.

Professor Stearns, of the Chicago university, is about to resign the chair in that institution to go to South America to take charge of an educational institution there.

Dispepsia destroys the teeth, unless its effects are counteracted by that vegetable tonic and antiseptic, cod-liver oil. No bodily disease can impair them if this antidote to all corrosive elements that set upon the enamel is regularly applied.

To have good health the liver must be kept in good order. Sanford's Liver Invigorator has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—Cathartic and Purgative—clears the liver, stomach and bowels. Will clear the complexion, cure sick headache, etc. Shun imitations. Try Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

## SUCCESS BASED UPON MERIT.

It is a subject of general remark, among both wholesale and retail druggists, that no medicine introduced to the American public has ever gained such a popularity and met with so large a sale in all parts of the land, in the same length of time, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This cannot depend upon its having been more largely advertised than any other medicine, as such is not the case. The correct explanation we think is found in the fact that this medicine produces the most powerful and perfect cure of very bad cases of bronchitis, throat and lung diseases, is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient remedy for all kinds of coughs that have ever been introduced to the public, and at the same time possessing the greatest of blood-purifying and strengthening properties that medical science has been able to produce, thus rendering it a sovereign remedy, not only in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Coughs, but also for all diseases of the liver and blood, as scrofulous diseases, blotches, eruptions, pimples, black specks and discolorations. It has therefore a wide range of application and usefulness, and it not only gives the most perfect satisfaction to all who use it, but far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine, thus eliciting the loudest praise, and making a permanent and lasting medium of cure for all who use it. For these reasons it is that there is not, perhaps, a druggist in all the vast domain of this continent, who tries to please his customers, and who supplies their want, that does not keep and sell large quantities of this most valuable medicine.

JESSIE, IOWA, May 5, 1873.

DR. R. W. PIERCE. Dear Sir—We take pleasure in saying that your medicines have sold entirely beyond our expectations. We regard them as the most valuable, elegant, and best we have spoken of in the highest terms of praise. R. L. SMITH & CO.

## FOOD AND DIGESTION.

Indigestion, the gastric juices which should dissolve the food is so formed in small quantities, and whatever may be the feeling of emptiness and weakness in such cases, the dyspeptic should eat very sparingly. To remove the mucus membrane of the stomach, which secretes and emits the gastric fluid, should be kept cool and moist, and the best, in fact, the only sure preparation for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does this admirable stomachic produce a sure and steady supply of the solvent which converts the food to the purposes of life, but it also regulates the flow of bile, controls the bowels, and has a most invigorating effect upon the system. The glow which the very first dose diffuses through the system is an earnest of the more permanent and lasting effects which will be produced by its persistent use. It improves the appetite, cheers the spirits, and renders the body hardy and strong.

## PREFERRED SPECIALS.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest career, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or treatment free. Call or write.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CHEAPEST. Reliable articles like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Spec. a' Flavorings, Vanilla, Lemon Orange, Ginger, etc., that have sold the test of the best judges in the country, at a fair price are the cheapest in the long run, if health is to be considered. Pure goods must have a fair valuation, and our goods are the only kind that can be sold cheap; and many dealers sell such mixtures in preference to strictly pure articles, as they afford a better profit.

## OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

Happy relief for young men from the effects of errors and abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impaired vitality, nervous debility, New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

## GOOD HEALTH—HOW TO GET IT.

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